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municipal ownership and municipal control in their various aspects. Neither of these questions is discussed in any comprehensive way, although a chapter on "The Relation of the City to Public Utilities" contains a good deal of interesting matter, most of which is summarized from the recent report of the National Civic Federation's commission on municipal and private operation of public utilities, of which body the author was a member. A lengthy chapter on the gas service of Philadelphia recapitulates in the main what the author has previously published upon this topic; another deals with municipal ownership and operation of street railways in Germany. This latter, although based upon material which is not in all cases up to date, is extremely useful, owing to the paucity of such discussions in English, and although the author discloses, throughout the volume, an unswerving allegiance to the cause of municipal socialism, his treatment of mooted questions is far from being intemperate or unscientific.

The book is written in very readable style, and on its merits, despite the organic and incidental defects which have been noted, ought to command a considerable circle of interested readers. Short bibliographies are appended to each chapter, but these are, for the most part, too scant to be of any special service.

W. B. M.

**AMERICAN LAW.** By James De Witt Andrews. Second edition. In two volumes. Chicago: Callaghan and Company. 1908. pp. xxii, 2026. 8vo.

The first edition of this work was the subject of extended review at the time of its publication in 1900. 14 HARV. L. REV. 392. The same general classification of American law has been followed in the new edition. The first chapter, which is an introduction, has been rewritten and considerably cut down. The remainder of Part I (27 chapters) substantially follows the first edition, though through this part as through the entire work new cases have been added. With the beginning of Part II, *The Law of Things*, expansion of the work begins. Chapter XXIX, *Things (or Property)*, is increased, by addition of new material and fuller discussion, some seventy pages, and Chapter XXX, *Things Real*, some sixty pages.

The second volume is almost entirely new work. Part III, *The Law of Actions*, which in the first edition consisted of a single chapter of one hundred and twenty pages, is now expanded to twelve chapters, covering nearly all of the second volume. The relative proportion of subjects is better observed, but to the law of crimes only twenty pages are devoted. About eighty-five hundred cases are cited.

The author has done carefully and thoroughly his work of bringing the book to date and of treating procedure. The limitations of the book are necessarily the limitations of the plan which he has adopted and followed. Yet a demand sufficient to warrant a second edition at this time is proof in itself that the book has proved satisfactory to the profession and has made a place for itself. In its new form it should be more useful than before. The press-work and make-up of the books are excellent, but smaller volumes would be easier to handle.

S. H. E. F.

**ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.** By George B. Davis. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1908. pp. xxx, 673. 8vo.

This work is a textbook suitable for use in a college course. The author's treatment of his subject is quite elementary. The footnotes, however, contain fairly elaborate references to original sources, and to practically all the authoritative treatises on international law, and are, therefore, considerably more valuable to the student than is the text. Though this, a third edition, is a revision of the earlier ones in the light of modern developments, the text in several places speaks as of the date of the earlier editions. When the author has occasion to touch on problems in private international law, or more exactly,